BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814, [NUMBER 1141.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

INFORMATION has been received from the British Envoy at Goa, that the duties of Fifteen per Cent levied on British Produce and Manufacture, entering the Portuguese Ports in India and China, under an erroneous interpretation of the Commercial Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Portugal on the 19th February 1810, has been removed by a decree of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and all British Produce or Manufacture, entering the Portuguese Ports in India and China, are to be admitted in future, on paying generally and solely, duties to the amount of five per Cent, in likemanner as formerly established.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11th July 1814.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

(If not previously disposed of, by private Contract,)

UNDER THE TAMARIND TREE,

ON BOMBAY GREEN,

On MONDAY next the 18th Instant,

AT NOON PRECISELY,

Two long Eighteen Pounder Brass Guns.

Bombay, 12th July 1814.

LIVERY STABLES.

G. HIGGS.

HAS Just received from Bussorah per ALEXANDER, a few Young High cast Nedgedee Arab Horses for private Sale.

Bombay, 13th July 1814.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

INTENDED PRINCIPALLY

FOR THE USE OF GENTLEMEN RESIDING IN INDIA,

CALLED

THE

PAMPHLETEER.

THE PAMPHLETEER is a collection of the best Pamphlets on various subjects of literature, science and politics. It is printed in a fair open type, in octavo: each number contains ten to twelve pamphlets averaging 300 pages—price 4 Rupees—4 to 5 numbers will be published annually: Messers BLACK PARRY and Co. London, undertake to forward the above work regularly to India thro' their Agents at the different Presidencies, viz.
Messrs. FERRIS and Co Calcutta,
Messrs. Griffiths and Co. Madras,
Mr. Richard Woodhouse, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the improvements to the Road leading to Malabar Hill, are completed.

J. HAWKINS,
Superdt. of Roads.

BOMBAY,
10TH JULY 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 18th Inst.

THE Wearing Apparel and effects of an Officer deceased, Sundry Articles of Furniture &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 16th July 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th JULY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT James Morse, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, agreeably to the existing Regulations.

Ensign S. J. Wamby, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language to that Corps from the 4th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

We have made a selection from the English Newspapers of January and February received from Bussora by the Alexander. No additional news has been received during the present week at this Presidency.

It appears by an Extract from the Calcutta Gazette published in another part of this paper, that the Ship Java left the Cape of Good Hope for Bombay, on the 12th of April, and it is certainly very surprizing, that this Vessel has not yet arrived. We trust she has not fallen into the hands of any American Privateers, though after so long a period as three months, it is difficult to account for her absence on any other supposition; she appears to have left the Cape as a single Ship.

On Thursday a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for Bombay and its Dependencies was commenced before the Hon'ble Sir A. Anstruther, and his Associates. The following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

GEORGE LUKIN, ESQ. *Foreman.*

Henry Agar,	James Jeakes,
Stephen Babington,	John Lawrence,
James Dennis De Vitre,	Milliken Craig,
John Wedderburn,	Archibald, Hamilton,
James Henderson,	Jonathan Birch,
Charles Norris,	Edward S Ellis,
William Ashburner,	John Jukes,
Benjamin Noton,	James Sindry,
John A. Macpherson,	John Pavin,
Thomas Turner,	Thomas Riddock, and
Thomas Dade Beaty,	J. Adolphus Pope, Esqrs.

After a short charge from the Hon'ble the Recorder, the Grand Jury retired with the Bills. The Court was occupied the greater part of Thursday on the trial of a Case of Burglary, which ended in the acquittal of the Prisoner: yesterday, the trial of Captain Archibald Campbell, Lieut. Edmund Robinson and Ensign William Marriott, all of the 47th Regiment, accused of the murder of Lieut Russell of the same Corps in a duell, engaged the time of the Court until five o'clock in the evening. We hope we shall be enabled to lay before our Readers, at some future opportunity, the report of this interesting trial we have only time, to mention at present that Lieutenant Robinson and Ensign Marriott were acquitted, and Captain Campbel having been found by the Jury, guilty of Manslaughter and strongly recommended to mercy, was fined One Rupee, and immediately discharged.

We are happy to have it in our power to correct a mistake which has inadvertently crept into the Bombay Kalendar for the present year, in respect to the Eclipse of the Sun which will take place Tomorrow. We have been favored with accurate calculations in respect to this Eclipse, which we now insert, together with the Hindoo calculation of the same phenomenon. It appears, that a difference of nearly an hour results from the different methods of calculating, and we hope the weather will be so favorable as to allow us to ascertain which of the methods is the most exact.

HINDOO CALCULATION.

Sun Eclipsed, visible at Bombay on the 15th Asar Vud 1736, corresponding to the 17th July 1814.

Beginning 11 Ghutkas 19 Puls
Middle 16 Ghutkas 38 Puls
End 19 Ghutkas 7 Puls
} from Sun Rise.

Eclipsed 7 Ungles 8 Vyungels, corresponding nearly to 8 digits, 25 minutes.
60 Ghutkas=24 Hours. 60 Puls=1 Ghutka.

CALCULATION ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN METHOD.

Sun Eclipsed visible at Bombay, July 17th 1814.

	H. M. S.	
Beginning of Eclipse	9. 20. 30 A. M.	Equation of time to be added about 5M. 37S.
Greatest Obscuration	10. 44. 30 A. M.	
Ecliptic conjunction	11. 18. 20	
End	12. 11.	

Eclipsed, 6 digits 54 minutes,.

It appears that this Island is not entirely cleared of that ferocious Animal the Hyœna, A very large one having been killed on Thursday morning in the garden of Dr. Steuart at Mazagon, where it is not improbable he had taken up his quarters for some time (tho' he had not been seen before untill that morning) as a Sheep had been worried and many Fowls had been occasionally carried off. He was found in a drain which was opened till a clear sight of him, was obtained, when he was shot. This Animal measured in length 4 feet 7 inches, and in height 2 feet 5 inches.

H. E. Hugh Elliott Esq. has arrived in England, in the Marlborough, from the West Indies.

The papers received by the overland despatch announce the death of Mr. Ramsay the secretary at the India House. He has been succeeded by Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Dart has been appointed to the situation filled by Mr. Gobb.

The act for laying an embargo on all Ships and vessels in the Ports and Harbours of the United States has passed congress and a great many American ships had endeavoured to escape the restriction on their sailing, but most of those had been captured by our cruisers, and the Dragon of 74 guns, Captain Berie, had been extremely fortunate in meeting with these fugitives.

It is said that the Prince Regent has applied to the Duke of Devonshire for the loan of Burlington House, while the alterations under the eye of Mr. Nash, are going on at Carlton House.

[*Bombay Gaz.*]

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—July 8th, Ship Alexander, Captain Wm. Harres from, Bussorah.

Arrived on Thursday the Cornwallis Captain Wm. Webster, from Manilla, left on the 8th of June.

Sailed.]—9th, the Honorable Company's Cruizer Vestal Lieutenant J. Phillips to Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—June 17, ship Britannia, J. T. Williams, from Port Jackson the 8th April.

Passengers:—Miss Atkins; Lieut. John Agnew, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, Messrs. J. Reibey and J. Penson.

The Argo remained at Port Jackson.

The Frederick from hence had arrived at the Derwent.

At Diamond Harbour ship Hope, Robert Pearson, from Cape of Good Hope, 1st April Madras, 7th June and Masulipatam, 10th ditto.

DEPARTURES.]—June 13, At Diamond Harbour, ship Sulimany, R. Suxpitch, for Saugor, to complete her lading for China.

Ditto 15, ship Pembroke, G. Rose, for Bombay.

Ditto, ship Perseverance, W. Cleland, for ditto.

Ditto, Brig Hope, J. Peterson, for ditto.

Ditto 18. Ship Discovery, R. O'Conner, for Penang and Java.

Ditto, ship General Browne, J. Kilpatrick, for Port Jackson.

SHIPS REMAINING AT SAUGOR.

June 20, Honorable Company's ship Devonshire.

Ditto, Country ships, Hope, Aurora, Sulimany, and Cambridge.

Ditto, Matilda—below Saugor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 26th, Ship Commerce, Captain W. Dolge, from Port Louis 2d June.—27th, Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain M. Pike, from Coringa 20th June.—29th Ship Dadaloy, Captain P. Clements, from Bombay 5th, and Trincomalle 25th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 25th, H. M. Sloop Hecate, Capt. J. Allen, on a cruize.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Jameson, B. N. C.
Ensign Paterson, 5th Regt.
Capt. MacIntosh, Artillery.
Lieut. J. Morse, 2 Bat. 7th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjutant G. Grant, 1st Bat. 24th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. and Adjutant J. Brown, Bombay Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. M. Soppitt, 9th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon F. Trash, 6th Regt.
Ditto do. John Warner, 1st Bat. 4th Regt.
Ensign MacGlanald, 1st Bat. 4th Regt.

BOMBAY.

Births.]—At Bandra on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Captain Henry William Sealy of the Artillery of a Son.

Deaths.]—On Wednesday morning, Mary, the Second Daughter of W. A. Morgan, Esq. aged twenty months.

CALCUTTA.

Deaths.] On Thursday last, the 16th current, at Chowringhee, of a Fever, Mr. James Elphinston Rivers, Acting Second-Lieutenant of the Honorable Company's Surveying Ship Minto, aged 22 years. He entered the Royal Navy at an early period of life, and served in it with much credit to himself, and had the honor of being a Midshipman on board the Victory, under the immortal Nelson, in the ever memorable Battle off Cape Trafalgar; and was afterwards Master of the Echo, Sloop of War. He joined the Honorable Company's Ship Minto, as Second Lieut. in January last, where by his zeal, activity, and general good conduct, he obtained the approbation and esteem of his Commander, who, while he laments his loss, pays this tribute to his memory.

On Sunday last, the 19th current, the infant Son of Mr. John Chalke.

At Arcot, Cornet Edward Jackson, of the Madras Cavalry, Son of the late William Jackson, Esq. of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Births.—At Coringa, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain M. Pike, of a Son.

On the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Randall, Deputy Military Auditor General, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Bangalore, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, after a long and distressing illness, Lieutenant Colonel William Dowse, of this Establishment, late Commanding a Field-Force in the Southern Mahrattah Territories.

The many virtues of this truly amiable man,—his mild inflexible integrity; his admirable consistency of conduct, and general excellence of character will long be remembered; and his lamented memory, will be fondly cherished in the hearts of those numerous friends who knew his worth, and can best estimate his loss.

His public career has been often noticed in terms of distinguished approbation by great and high authority:—His value as an Officer, was well known, and duly appreciated, and his premature fate may fairly be traced, to that firm, persevering and rigid discharge of the truft reposed in him, by which his life has fallen a sacrifice to his feelings of honour and duty.

On the 25th of April, on the march from Cannanore, Lieut. Perkins, of the 3d Regt. Native Infantry, a most excellent Soldier greatly esteemed by his Brother Officers.

At Sea, on the 20th of May 1813, in the 29th year of his age, on his passage from Goa to Brazil, in search of health, Captain W. Goate Campbell, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, fourth son of the late Major General Dugald Campbell, of this establishment. His premature death is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

At Arcot, on the 18th ultimo, Lieutenant G. W. T. Erskine, Quarter Master 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, deeply lamented by his Brother Officers, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Sea, on the 26th July 1813, on his passage from Goa to the Brazil, Captain Richard Burn, of the 3d Regiment N. I. deeply regretted.

Calcutta Intelligence.

June 22, 1814.

On Wednesday last, the Third Term of the Year 1814, and also a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced in the Supreme Court, according to the Resolution of the Court of the 28th of March last.

Herbert Compton, Esq. late King's Advocate, and Standing Counsel to the Hon'ble Company at Madras, was admitted a Barrister of the Court.

The following Gentlemen formed the Grand Jury.

William Hollings, Esq. *Foreman.*

Henry Wm. Hobhouse,	John P. Larkins,
Robert Saunders,	Thomas Blacken,
Matthew Lumsden,	Richard Becher,
Henry Wood,	Matthew Louis,
John Lowe,	William Hall,
John Corsar,	David Clark,
Henry Chippendale,	Wm. Robt. Jennings,
John Nathaniel Sealy,	Thos. Mainwaring,
Arthur Hogue,	George Saunders,
Walter Nisbet,	John Cooke, and
Roderick Robertson,	Jas. Mackillop, Esqrs.

After the Jury were sworn, they were charged by Sir John Royds, who gave a general view of the cases that were to be brought before them.

The Court then proceeded in the Civil business that was brought before it.

Thursday, June 16.—*Ulnas*, a Coffree, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and wounding with intent to kill one Nujf Ulee, a Persian Merchant, residing in Coloo Tollah, in the town of Calcutta.

The parties chiefly concerned in the transaction which led to this trial, were Nujf Ulee the prosecutor, his friend and partner Zynool Abideen, and one *Syud Sadig* their acquaintance; all these men are Persian Merchants, and dwell near the Armenian Church in Calcutta. The two friends going to pay a visit to Syud Sadig, accepted his offer of a female slave, supposed to be deranged, and, had her conveyed to their dwelling. The Prosecutor went to the door to receive her and discharge the bearers, when the prisoner threatened to stab him, or any one who should detain the woman. Some altercation took place, during which, the slave conversed with *Ulnas*, the prisoner, and he suddenly fell on Nujf Ulee, and throwing him on the ground inflicted numerous slight wounds on his body with a case knife, nor did he desist until the knife was broken in the body of the prosecutor, when he arose to fetch a club. The wounded man took this opportunity to escape, and the prisoner returned home. This assault took place in the presence of many persons, who did not interfere.

The prisoner, in his defence, candidly admitted the charge, and avowed that love for the woman, whom he had in vain begged his master to give to him in marriage, was the cause of this outrage. That they had been cruelly treated by their master, and denied the liberty which the protection of Government afforded to all classes of the community, that *he* had threatened to act in the mode now proved to the Court, and that the woman had vowed to destroy herself if forced from his arms.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of the assault, but acquitted him of the capital part of the charge.

Friday, June, 17.—*Edward Foster*, a private of the 14th Foot, was indicted for the wilful murder of *George Tomlinson*, a man of the same corps, by striking him with his fist on the night of the 20th of April, in the cantonments of Berhampoor.

The prisoner and the deceased were on the most intimate terms, when at the time stated in the indictment, *Foster*, was intoxicated and beating his native woman. One of his comrades begged him to desist, on hearing which he uttered a threat and turning round to *Tomlinson*, struck him a severe blow in the side, of the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

The prisoner produced testimony highly favourable to his character, and the Jury under the direction of Sir John Royds, who observed that he had however unintentionally struck the deceased a severe blow while in the pursuit of an illegal act, found him guilty of *Manslaughter*.

Sir Edward East, the Chief Justice, addressed the prisoner in strong and impressive language on the nature of his offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Calcutta Jail for six months, and to pay a fine of one rupee.

On Saturday *Shakk Abdoolla* was convicted of the wilful murder of Luchmun and Bebee Jaun. Scarcely any circumstance of importance transpired on the trial which had not already come before the Coroner's Inquest. We shall therefore content ourselves with referring our readers to the details already published

Yesterday the Grand Jury found a true bill against Ensign *V. L. Palmer*, for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape on the person of a child of nine years of age.

Two Malays named *Loder* and *Kadir* were on the same day tried and acquitted on a charge of Murder; but were yesterday again brought to the Bar on another Indictment for Piracy.

June 23d.

The funds, which had risen exceedingly on the receipt of Buonaparte's speech to the Senate, had soon again fallen considerably. Omnium which on the 23d was done at 18, on the 25th fell to 14 and 13. This fall was attributed to the confident hopes of peace at first entertained, having almost immediately subsided,

The following extract of a Cape letter, contains some interesting particulars. "The Cumbrian Bengal Ship arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 19th of December. The Medway 74, with the Bombay, and China ships, the Fort William and Mangles (formerly the Sir William Burroughs,) for Bengal, and the Java for Bombay, and Java, sailed from England on the 31st December. The Bombay ships under convoy of a frigate, left the fleet on the 16th March; and on the 8th or 10th of April, the Medway, Mangles, and Java anchored in Table Bay. The Fort William was dismasted, and put into Madeira to refit. Lord C. Sommerset arrived in the Medway, and succeeds Sir J. Cradock as Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Cape. The Java, two days after her arrival, sailed for Bombay. The crew of the Mangles being very sickly, she remained at the Cape. Mr. Elliot, who is appointed Governor of Madras, is a brother of Lord Minto. The Union, Captain Younghusband, arrived at the Cape, in the end of March. A few days before, during a gale of wind, she parted from the other ships, which are supposed to have gone on direct to St. Helena."

A letter of the 13th April from the Cape, intimates, but we do not know upon what authority, that it was the intention of Government to remove immediately the restrictions on the importation of Indian Goods into that Colony.

The 83d and 93d Regiments were ordered home, and on being relieved by the 72d from the Mauritius, would embark for England, and not for South America, as we formerly stated on incorrect authority.

The Kedgeree report of the 21st, notifies the arrival in the river of the Brig Seaflower, P. Bremner, from the Isle of France the 14th May, having touched at no intermediate port.

Passengers. Mr. G. Bryne, and Captain Sivers, of the Country Service.

The Seaflower left the following vessels at Port Louis. H. M. brig Harpy; Country ships Duncan, Cornwallis and Commerce; two brigs from Java, and one from England. The Harris, one of three transport ships destined to convoy H. M. 72d Regt. to the Cape of Good Hope, had arrived at the Isle of France, and the two others were daily expected. We are concerned to mention that a tremendous hurricane, visited the French Islands on the 19th and 20th of April. It had destroyed all the clove plantations and otherwise done much injury. The Cornwallis which sailed from this on the 11th of March arrived at Port Louis after a passage of 55 days.

The Devonshire, Cambridge, Hope, Aurora, and Sulecmany remained at Saugor at the date of the last report. The Matilda has dropped down below Sangor.

On Monday the Annual Disputations of the Students at the College of Fort William, were held in the Government House, in presence of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Visitor. The Countess of Loudon and Moira honoured the meeting with her presence; Lady East, Lady Nugent, and many of the principal ladies of the settlement, witnessed the interesting ceremony. The company assembled in the drawing room above stairs, and about ten o'clock, the Governor General accompanied by his staff, entered the room, and occupied the chair of state. His Lordship then rose, and addressed the meeting in his most animated and elevated station, on the power, strength, and beauty of our native tongue. We shall not attempt to give any feeble sketch of His Lordship's long and eloquent oration. Suffice it to say, that to the audience it appeared to afford a very happy illustration of the truth of His Lordship's position, that the English language, when touched by a master's hand, is an instrument, whose melody is only surpassed by its strength.

On Tuesday Morning a levee was held by the Right Honorable the Governor General, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather was numerously attended.

We are sorry to hear that H. Hodgson, Esq. the Judge and Magistrate of Midnapore, met with a severe accident a few days ago. Whilst driving his Phæton, his horses took fright and ran away, and to save himself from being overturned, he leapt out of the carriage, and fell with such violence, as to break his leg.

Letters from Poornea mention that the Planters in that quarter have already commenced manufacturing their plants and that they have flattering prospects of realizing a very abundant harvest in that district.

ENGLISH EXTRATS.

February 9th,

Last night we received Madrid papers to the 22d ult, from which we give the following interesting extracts:—

MADRID, Jan. 16.

Don Jose Rebolledo y Palafox, former Captain General of Arragon, and who conducted the defence of Saragossa, has arrived at Vich, from France, in a coach and four, escorted by 50 French carabineers. As soon as he arrived, he dispatched a courier extraordinary to the Regency of the kingdom: It is believed that the object of his coming is the same with that of the Duke of San Carlos The Corsican finds himself in great straits, and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish his sinister ends.

We are assured that Tortosa being in great want of provisions has demanded a capitulation.

This day the Regency went in great pomp to congratulate the Cortes on the opening of their sittings in the capital of the monarch.

MADRID, Jan. 16.

The first Session of the Ordinary Cortes in Madrid took place yesterday. After the Deputies had assembled, the President opened the Session in the following terms:—"The public Session is opened in the capital of the kingdom this 15th January, 1814.

The act of the 29th of November, 1813, having been read, the President pronounced a discourse in which he sketched the principal events of our holy insurrection, the first spark of which, he observed, caught fire in this heroic population, whence it spread to the other provinces. He apostrophised the inhabitants of this capital, exhorting them to continue the display of their civic virtues as they had hitherto done; and congratulated the Congress on having at last been able to fix their residence in the Capital of the monarchy, after having surmounted the immense obstacles which the tyrant Buonaparte had opposed to the public felicity.

A message was soon after received from the Regency, requesting the Cortes to appoint the day and hour when the Secretary of State might communicate to them an affair of importance. The President fixed one o'clock of the same day for that purpose.

After some ordinary business had been transacted, the hour arrived, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was announced, and the Cortes remained in secret sitting.

Don Thomas Moreno has been appointed Secretary for the War Department, and Senor Odonoju has retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

MADRID, Jan. 18.

In the sitting of the Cortes of yesterday, General Willacampa, the Military Governor of this City, was introduced, accompanied by a numerous suite of Officers of his Staff, and addressed the President as follows:—

"Senor,—Entrusted by the Regency of Spain with the government of this Capital, no duty more grateful to my heart can present itself than that of offering, this day, my homage to the Fathers of the Country, assembled in august Congress. Born in a province, whose ancestors always joined love and fidelity to their monarchs, with the most vigilant zeal for the conservation of civil liberty; and having had the honour of maintaining, in the mountains of Arragon, during the calamitous period of our memorable revolution, the sacred fire of patriotism, my soul only breathes for the perpetuation of the liberty and independence of Spain; and my sword shall only be employed in combating for the precious rights of the people, which are inseparable from the interests of that throne on which we anxiously hope to see our Monarch Ferdinand VII. again seated. Wretches, if there be any such, who wish to exalt themselves on the ruins of Spanish honour, might dare to attempt the dissolution of the national representation; but let them be assured, that they could only attain their object over the dead bodies of General Willacampa, and the brave men who have so often accompanied him in the field of battle, shedding their blood that the country may never again be the prey of tyrants, or the frightful theatre of degradation and despotism."

The President replied in substance as follows:—"The noble sentiments manifested by General Willacampa, the Governor of this City, are worthy of a Spaniard who has known how to conquer by his valour and constancy, the efforts of the enemies of his country; and the Cortes, who have heard such noble sentiments with peculiar pleasure, trust that he will continue to defend the national honour, and contribute to raise the character of this heroic nation to that degree of splendour to which it is entitled." The General then withdrew.

In the sitting of the 19th, the Regency acquainted the Cortes, that they had received, by the hands of Mr. Genotte, the Envoy from Austria, a note from the Emperor of Austria, in which he communicates his lively wishes for the re-establishment of the ancient relations between the two nations, with which view he had sent the said Envoy, whom the Regency had received with the usual formalities.

General Edmund Stevens, from the 65th, is to get the 8th foot, vacant by the death of General Ralph Dundas. Lieut.-General Grosvenor, from the 97th, is to have the 65th; and Lieut.-General Drummond (Lieut.-Col. of the 8th) is to have the 97th; General Benson is to have the Government of Duncannon Fort, which was also held by the late General R. Dundas. The emolument is 1*l.* per day.

A stronger instance of the severity of the season, and the stoppage of communication in the west of England, cannot probably be exhibited than in the following fact:—Edward Bray, Esq. the portreeve of the borough of Tavistock, set off on Monday, the 10th of January, for the purpose of taking the oaths as portreeve at the Quarter Sessions, at Exeter, on the next day, a distance of only 32 miles. After crossing at Dartmoor, the weather coming on bad, he stopped at Moreton Hampstead, an intermediate stage of 21 miles from Tavistock, with an intention of proceeding early the next morning; in the night the heavy fall of snow commenced, and continued for some days, and Moreton Hampstead being situated between the high hills of that part of Devon, the depth of the snow and the ice, which completely coated the moor and hills, rendered travelling so impracticable, that it was not till Saturday, the 6th of February, he was able to return to Tavistock, and then only by crossing the country, and at the imminent danger of his life, being a period of 26 days. The snow was deeper in the west of England than ever was remembered.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the determination of the following question, viz:—

"That this Court approve and confirm the following Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 19th of January, 1814, viz:—Resolved by the ballot, that the Court taking into consideration all the circumstances relating to the former appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to the situation of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, to his capture, and to his subsequent appointment at Madras, is of opinion, that the sum of 1,500*l.* only be given to Sir Thomas Hislop, in place of 3,300*l.* as originally proposed by the Court."

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed and the scrutineers reported the numbers to be,

For the question - - - 181
Against - - - - - - - 343

Majority against the question 167

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6th.

The Council of Commerce informs the merchants, that Lord Clancarty, the British Ambassador, has communicated to our Government, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent wiſhing, on every occaſion, to ſhew the greateſt liberality towards Holland, as far as the intereſts of his Majeſty's States will permit, has declared that the navigation and commerce between Holland and the old Dutch colonies is opened, under, the following ſtipulations :—

Art. 1. The navigation of Holland with the Colonies muſt be direct, and not circuitous. To prevent any abuſe, licenſes will be given by his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, or by the Engliſh Conſuls at Amſterdam and Rotterdam. The ports and colonies to which the veſſels are about to repair muſt be ſpecified in the licenſes.

2. That this commerce may be placed upon the ſame footing as that between Great Britain and theſe colonies, duties ſhall be impoſed on the articles exported and imported from thence, equal to thoſe paid in England on the ſame articles

3. Licenſes can only be granted to veſſels belonging to Holland, and manned with Dutch ſeamen. With regard to convoy, the Dutch veſſels may avail themſelves of any Engliſh convoy, deſtined to protect the commerce of Great Britain; and the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips ſhall give orders that all legal protection be afforded, to ſuch Dutch veſſels as ſhall ſail under Engliſh convoy.

The Prince Regent will always ſhew himſelf diſpoſed to grant every kind of aſſiſtance to any perſon, who may be authoriſed by the Dutch Government to negociate treaties with the Barbary Powers.

MISS L. ROBINSON.

A Coroner's Inqueſt has ſat on Miſs Lavinia Robinſon. The verdict of the Jury, Nathaniel Milne, Eſq. being the Coroner, after an inveſtigation of two days, was as follows :—"That the ſaid Lavinia Robinſon was found drowned in the river Irwell, on the 7th of February, in Pendlebury, in the county of Lancaſter, but how or by what means ſhe came into the water of the ſaid river, no evidence thereof appears to the Jury."

Below is a copy of the original note found on the table in the room where Miſs Robinſon and her lover were left on the evening of the 16th of December laſt :—

(" Mr. H——).

" H—,—With my laſt dying breath, I atteſt myſelf inupcent of the crime laid to my charge. God bleſs you all; I cannot outlive his ſuſpicion."

The moſt novel and intereſting parts of the evidence are the depoſitions of

Two Siſters and a Brother of the deceaſed, ſtating their belief, that the letter, purporting to be Lavinia's hand-writing, was not written by her; and the teſtimony of a

Mr. Barlow, who was going home, paſt the weſtern wall of the New Bayley, between eleven and twelve o'clock on the evening before ſtated: ſaw a gentleman and lady, who ſeemed to be quarrelling; followed them ſome time; ſaw the lady ſtruck and knocked down by the gentleman: ſhe got up again, and took hold of his arm, and he wrenched it from her; he, ſeeing the witneſs following, ſuffered her to take hold of his arm, and walked on; witness heard her ſay, believe me—but you won't—I don't care if you murder me, if you'll only believe me. He heard him ſay, Who was it? if you don't tell me, I'll never forgive you; he ſaw them under a lamp near the late Mr. Beck's brewery, and being aſked to deſcribe their dreſs, it correſponded with the dreſs worn by Miſs Robinſon and Mr. H. that evening. They afterwards went to the new road leading to the river; and when they were about 150 yards from the banks of the river, he left them, and went home.

It appears, that Mr. H. accuſed the deceaſed of a lapſe from chaſtity,—on what grounds is of courſe not ſtated. His houſekeeper depoſes, that he had not on a great coat, as mentioned by Barlow to have been worn by the perſon he ſaw. Mr. H. gave in a written paper, previous to the Jury's finding their verdict, which they did after ſeveral hours' conſultation.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.

With feelings of agony we preſent our readers with the following from Lake Erie :—

COPY.

" To the Commandant of Erie, or to whom it may concern.

" The Britiſh this morning landed about 3,000 regulars, militia, and Indians, at Black Rock, and after a ſevere engagement with the militia under the command of Major-General Hull, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo, and about ſun-riſe to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. The houſes and the villages were immediately committed to the flames, and about three o'clock this afternoon almoſt entirely conſumed. At the ſame time two very large veſſels, lying above Black Rock, were ſet on fire and conſumed. It is the avowed object of the Britiſh, as received by good authority, to proceed in a ſhort time to Erie, for the purpoſe of burning the veſſels in that port; and as an inducement to the Indians to aid and aſſiſt them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given them to plunder for their own benefit wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to Erie eaſtward is entirely interrupted by the ſaid Indians, &c. and as it is important for you to have the earlieſt information of the above, we recommend to you every exertion, to be in readineſs in caſe of an attempt, and requeſt aſſiſtance of you in men, arms, and ammunition. The time is alarming. Deſtruction is the order of the day.

" ISAAC BARNES,

" Buffalo, Dec. 30, in retreat.

" N. B. Information is juſt received, that the enemy have advanced up Lake Erie, eight or ten miles, and deſtroy every thing they paſs."

If there be any hope left in the preſent caſe, it is, that we underſtand that the fleet is ſo moored in the harbour of Erie, as to prevent a battery of from 15 to 20 guns, from whatever point it may be attacked; that the ice is not ſufficient to bear, ſhould the enemy attempt to board, and that it is completely cut away around the ſhipping. We alſo learn, that General Mead had iſſued circulars to all the Colonels of his brigade, by expreſs, ordering them immediately to march their reſpective regiments to the defence of Erie. May their patriotic efforts be ſucceſsful, and the enemy be checked in his incendiary career.

A number of patriotic young men of Pittsburg have volunteered their ſervices, and the troops at Fort Fayette will march this day for Erie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

From New Orleans.—We learn by the Spark, that 40 men had been landed at the Balize, from the Britiſh ſloop of war Herald, who deſtroyed the Fort recently built there, ſo that the enemy were conſtantly committing depredations 30 miles up that river.

It is ſaid Government have determined to let any veſſel clear out as a cruiſer, and return with a cargo from any neutral country.

The New York papers, of the 18th January, notice a report of a partial engagement between the President frigate and the Britiſh frigate Orpheus, in which action the Orpheus was ſaid to have loſt between 60 and 70 men in killed and wounded; but the report is contradicted in ſubſequent publications.

DESTRUCTION of the CUSTOM-HOUSE by FIRE.

On Saturday morning, about ſix o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the Cuſtom houſe, in Lower Thames-ſtreet, which burnt with great fury, and in a few hours deſtroyed that old but uſeful pile of building. The fire is ſuppoſed to have originated in a flue belonging to one of the rooms in the eaſtern wing of the building, adjoining the apartments occupied by Miſs Kelly, the houſekeeper. Upon the firſt alarm, her brother (Col. Kelly, late of the Guards), who occaſionally ſlept there, hurried to his ſiſter, and found her in ſuch a ſenſeleſs ſtate from the fright, that it was with extreme difficulty he could drag her out almoſt naked. As the flames were at this time beginning to rage with great fury, he was much ſcorched in this effort, and was obliged to be conveyed in a blanket to the Rev. Mr. White's on Tower-hill, where ſhelter and aſſiſtance had been afforded to his ſiſter. The engines arrived ſoon after ſeven o'clock. About eight the flames had obtained ſo great an aſcendancy, that all attempts to ſave the Cuſtom houſe were abandoned. The exertions of the firemen and others employed were then directed to the warehouſes and other buildings on both ſides of the ſtreet, when a report was circulated that many barrels of gunpowder were depoſited in the vaults and that conſequently an explosion might ſoon be expected. This report had nearly a magical effect. All withdrew to a diſtance—both firemen and ſpectators. At half-paſt nine the report which had been circulated was proved not to have been an idle one. The exploſion of a bout two barrels and an half of gunpowder was tremendous. The ſhock was diſtinctly felt on the Royal Exchange, and by perſons who came to London by the White chapel-road; it was felt four miles in that direction. Many of the buckets were carried as far as Billingsgate; and one man was hurt or killed by two bricks falling on his head. The conculſion ſpread deveſtation around the neighbourhood, breaking many windows in Cannon-ſtreet, Eaſtcheap, and the adjoining ſtreets, and exciting in the breaſts of the inhabitants apprehenſions of the complete deſtruction of that quarter of the City. Merchants were ſeen in all directions giving orders for the removal of ſtores from the different warehouſes, and every individual who happened to poſſeſs property, however trifling, near the ſcene of deſtruction, was moſt anxious in his endeavours to remove it to a place of comparative ſafety.

The flames ſoon communicated to the houſes in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite the Cuſtom houſe, and embraced, in a ſhort time ware-houſes in Globe-yard, and the whole of the tenement extending from Beer-ſtreet to Water-lane, from which it required the utmoſt activity of the inmates to eſcape, not with their property, but with their lives. Numbers of individuals were ſeverely ſcorched; while others, in a ſtate almoſt of nudity, were ſeen ruſhing in ſearch of a place of ſhelter. Among the more miraculous eſcapes, were thoſe of the Storekeeper and his family, who, but for the aſſiſtance of a fire ladder, and the prompt exertions of a fireman, muſt have periſhed in the flames.

That ſeveral lives were loſt, we have little doubt, but it was utterly impoſsible, from the confuſion which prevailed, to collect any minute particulars.

At one o'clock the whole of the Cuſtom houſe and the adjoining warehouſes were completely reduced to aſhes; and the force of the flames having been at that ſide exhauſted, the attention of the firemen and their aſſiſtants was directed to other quarters, where they were enabled to render the moſt effectual aſſiſtance, and before three, all fear of the further extenſion of the flames had ſubſided.

The houſes oppoſite the Cuſtom-houſe were burnt down by two o'clock. Among them were Holland's Coffee-houſe, the Roſe and Crown, and Yorkſhire Grey public-houſes, and the King's Arms public houſe much damaged.

The gunpowder which exploded is ſaid to have been depoſited in the Armoury of the Cuſtom-houſe volunteers; there were depoſited there likewiſe 800 ſtand of arms, 500 ſuits of clothing, &c.

A female ſervant of Miſs Kelly jumped out of a two-pair of ſtairs window: ſhe was much hurt, and carried to St. Thomas's Hoſpital in a lifeleſs ſtate.

The Eaſt-India and Cuſtom houſe corps of Volunteers were on the ſpot ſoon after the burſting out of the flames, and by their unceaſing attention prevented much of that plunder and confuſion which would have otherwiſe prevailed. They formed lines acroſs the different avenues which led to the flames, and would on no pretence whatever ſuffer the crowd to approach.

The books & papers of the Searcher's Office, on the quay, were ſaved: they were conveyed out of the windows, and put on board a lighter lying alongſide. In the Surveyor's Office ſome books were preſerved; but in the Secretary's Office, from being ſo cloſe to the Storekeeper's apartments, few, if any, documents were ſaved, and conſequently the bonds in the Coaſt Bond Office were loſt. In the Long Room, the objects ſo important in a national point of view, the books and ſome of the documents of the Collector outwards, were ſaved; but it is feared that thoſe belonging to the Collector inwards are loſt. Theſe documents were many of them of great age. A Gentleman, however, informs us that he ſaw yeſterday upwards of a thouſand volumes which had been ſaved from the fire, though what proportion thoſe bore to the volumes deſtroyed it was impoſsible to eſtimate. Report ſays that not one-fourth of the documents were preſerved.

The actual loſs to Government by the ſudden deſtruction of the Cuſtom-houſe cannot be calculated; books, bonds, debentures, pearls, coral, valuable property of every deſcription, and ſecurities of all kinds have been conſumed. Buſineſs is and muſt remain quite at a ſtand for ſome time; numerous veſſels ready to ſail cannot clear out, and conſequently the injury to the mercantile world will be moſt ſevere and diſtreſsing. The private property loſt within the building is very conſiderable. We have heard of ſeveral Gentlemen who had left large ſums of money in their deſks, ready to make payments on the following day. One individual has loſs upwards of ſix thouſand pounds in bank-notes, which will be irrecoverable, as the memorandum of the numbers was in the deſk with the notes, and met the ſame fate.

A very fine collection of pictures was alſo loſt, which the Commiſsioners had permitted a gentleman to leave in deposit till it would be convenient for him to pay the duties, amounting to 1,500l.—A genteel young man, in appearance, was ſtopped by ſome Police Officers, in Thames-ſtreet, and on ſearching him his pockets and breeches were found to be ſtuffed with coral beads ſilk handkerchiefs, and other valuables of ſmall bulk. It appeared that his boldneſs in venturing nearer than even the firemen dared to do, had enabled him to obtain this booty.

The explosion of the gunpowder carried the burnt papers, ſhips registers, and a variety of matter, as far as Dalſton Shacklewell, Homerton, Hackney, and all the adjoining villages in the direction of the wind.

A bundle of ſigned debentures is ſaid to have been picked up by a gentleman at as great a diſtance from the ſcene of deſtruction a Spital-ſquare.

Lord Liverpool had a long conference with the Commiſsioners at the houſe of Mr. Delavaud.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The following additional particulars have been communicated with regard to this lamentable event :—

The fire broke out at a quarter paſt ſix o'clock in the morning, and is underſtood to have originated from a fire flue of one of the offices of buſineſs, adjoining a cloſet attached to the houſe keeper's apartments. This cloſet was on the two pair of ſtairs.

From the time of the morning at which it began, and from the inſtant burſt of flame from the back part of the building, there can be little doubt of the fire having been ſlumbering in a latent ſtate throughout the principal part of the previous evening.

The Porter of the Houſe was the firſt perſon who diſcovered it. He was going up ſtairs for a key to admit him, as uſual, to a part of the houſe that communicated with the offices, and when on the ſecond floor, he heard a crackling of fire, and ſaw a flame breaking from the cieling; he inſtantly ruſhed into the room, which was that in which Colonel Kelly ſlept, whom he found ſtanding by the bed feet, the curtains in a blaze, and the flame pouring from the above-mentioned cloſet. By this time the whole room was on fire, and a Mr. Drinkald had given the alarm from the quay, towards which the windows of this room looked. The Porter proceeded to call up the ſervants and the family; the Colonel ran to a room adjoining his own, which was fronting the ſtreet: he was ſaved by a ladder with the greateſt difficulty, and ſhockingly burnt in the face and hands.

The account he gives is, that he was awakened by a ſmoke which filled his room, and almoſt in a ſtate of ſuffocation he aroſe and opened his cloſet, for the purpoſe of getting at his dreſsing gown that he might haſten to alarm the family; but immediately upon opening this cloſet, a volume of flame burſt forth—the curtains of the bed and thoſe of the windows caught fire, and thus encompaſſed with the blaze he was found by the porter. It appears that in this cloſet there was formerly a fire-place, which, for a long time, had been boarded up, the flue of which was connected with another in an office below.

The Miſs Kellys moſt narrowly eſcaped, with only the covering of blankets; and Captain Hinton Kelly made his way through the fire with his Siſters, in the ſame unprovided ſtate. The Captain had but the day before returned from Brighton, where he had been for the recovery of his health, which had ſuffered greatly in conſequence of long ſervice in the Weſt Indies.

Moſt of the ſervants had previously fled to the top of the houſe, from which they were taken down by ladders. It is to be deplored, that an orphan girl whom Miſs Kelly had brought up in her ſervice with another whom ſhe was alſo about to provide for in the ſame manner, periſhed in the flames. Miſs Kelly, by her ſhrieks, endeavoured to awaken them, for it was impoſsible for her to reach the chamber in which they ſlept.

The Colonel, at the moment, was carried to Mr. Lingham's, in Beer lane, and the injuries he has received make it dangerous to remove him for the preſent; this added to a ſevere aſthmatic complaint which he caught in the retreat under Sir John More and which was much increaſed by the Walcheren fever, renders his recovery very doubtful. Miſs Kelly and her family have loſt every part of their property that was in the houſe. Nothing was inſured.

The fire, according to the report of the firemen, would have been got under very ſoon, but the exploſion of the gunpowder having ſtruck terror into the men who worked the engines, they fled and left the flames for ſome time to rage uncontroled. This powder was for the uſe of the volunteer corps, and did not it is now ſaid, amount to a larger quantity than ten or twelve pounds; but the aſſertion that there were as many barrels, threw an inſtant panic on all around, and throughout the neighbourhood. Certain, however, it is, that had not this exploſion taken place, the fire would not have ſpread. As it is, there is great conſolation in knowing that many of the important papers of offices have been recovered; and ſeveral cheſts of valuables, with the principal records, have been ſaved. No delay will take place in the progreſs of buſineſs.

Although the damage and inconvenience ariſing from this conflagration have been incalculable, ſtill had it not been for the exertions of Meſſrs. Drinkald, Smith, Sedgwick, and Lingham, the ſpread of the fire, and its conſequent havoc, muſt have been far greater than what has occurred. The latter Gentleman prevented the conflagration from ſpreading up Beer-lane, by his judicious application of wet blankets to his warehouſe, which was immediately oppoſite to the Cuſtom houſe. He and his two ſons were at work the whole day in endeavouring to prevent this warehouſe from taking fire, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that they happily accompliſhed their purpoſe.

We hear that the inſurance on the Cuſtom houſe amounts to 100,000l.

An old Clerk made many efforts in the courſe of Saturday, to force his way through the ruins, to the place where he uſually officiated. He was ſure that ſome of his papers, from the care he had taken in their depoſit, would be found ſafe, could he only get to the ſpot. On Sunday, with ſome workmen, he ſucceeded in getting through the ruins from the ſide next the river. The pick-axe at laſt ſtruck on an iron cheſt—the rubbiſh was cleared away, the key introduced, and out came four hundred guineas, which the clerk carried off in his hat.

The firſt Cuſtom-houſe built in London was in 1559 225 years ago; it was burnt down in 1718, and rebuilt, the ſame year; and it was on Saturday, the 12th of February, again totally conſumed by fire. The firſt Cuſtom houſe, therefore, ſtood 159 years; the ſecond, which was burnt on Saturday, ſtood 96 years.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL

ON

Colonel BEAUFOY, 1ſt Royal Tower Hamlets Militia

This important inveſtigation, founded upon charges, preferred by order of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, by Lieut.-Scott, (and which were inſerted in *The Times* of October laſt,) commenced on the 26th of October, and continued to the 24th of November. It has now received the *fiat* of the Sovereign.

The charges, it will be recollected, compriſed breaches of the whole ſyſtem of military economy, and were particularly intereſting as a trial chiefly founded on the Regulations of the Army, and not on the Mutiny Act, or Articles of War; and conducted by an Officer holding at the time only ſubaltern rank againſt that of the higheſt claſs of field officer. It forms alſo an uſeful comment on the admirable letter of the Marquis of Wellington, to the Officers commanding battalions of his army.

Colonel Beaufoy entered the Court (which was cloſely crowded) attended by his Counſel, Admiral Darby, Captain Nicholas Willard, aide-de-camp to Lord Banbury; his brother, Major Beaufoy; his ſons, Captain Beaufoy and Enſign Beaufoy, of the Guards, &c. &c. The acting proſecutor was alone, with the exception of a ſervant, with his papers.

After the warrant from his Royal highneſs the Prince Regent had been read, the acting proſecutor opened the proceedings at conſiderable length. He entered minutely into the economy of the military ſtate, and its application to the efficiency of armies. He placed before the Court the excellent laws which have been enacted for the proviſion and government of the troops: but which, from miſtaken notions, in ſome caſes, and venality in others, had nearly become a dead letter. He ſhewed the effects of their violation in detail, particularly in the example of the 1ſt Tower Hamlets Militia, during which he made the following ſtrong declaration, in alluſion to various trifling mulcts made from the pay and allowances of the ſoldier, which had effected obdience:—"That never was there an army in the civilized world in which charges of mutiny, deſertion, or diſorganization, were prevalent; that this accurſed bane, this vulgar meanly avaricious neglect of the ſoldier's comforts, in the numerous minutiæ into which the wiſdom of Government, like an affectionate parent, carefully divided them, was not ſome where or other felt like a canker at the heart's core, unſeen diſtributing its poiſon through every nerve and vein, and paralyzing every limb.

Lieutenant Scott produced, as precedents, a number of ſtriking deciſions within the laſt twenty years, and traced the analogy of all military laws, ancient and modern; but the commencement of the ſecond hour, and the authorities of Cicero, Pliny, and Marlborough, produced a degree of impatience in ſome members; he was, however, permitted to proceed, the Preſident (Colonel Clitheroe) having propoſed to write letters the while. He concluded, by deprecating any perſonal feelling, and entirely waving any perſonal injuries, in the higher cauſe of the public.

The proceedings commenced, by a tender on the part of the acting proſecutor, of a program, by which he intended to conduct the proſecution for the convenience of the Court, but it was refuſed by the Judge-Advocate, (Mr. C. B. Wollaston).

The examinations then commenced though, under conſiderable embaraſsment, in conſequence of the natural unacquaintance with the practical details of military economy of the Judge Advocate (not an Officer), and the laws violated being, in a great meaſure, for the

[illegible] item", introduced to the notice of the President and several Members.

It were impossible, in the present limits, to give any thing like a detail of the extraordinary evidence; the publication of which was forbidden by the Court during its proceedings, and indeed, at one time admission was refused even to officers, of the highest rank. The Judge Advocate, however, on a letter from the Judge Advocate from Scotland, as he stated prohibited further exclusion.

On the 6th day, Quarter-master George Grant was publicly pronounced by the Court, to have, "notwithstanding its greatest indulgence, and being frequently desired to correct his evidence, maturely, wilfully, and deliberately, sworn falsely" against the prosecution; and dismissed from further attendance.

On the 11th day the Court, on the motion of Major Cooper, of the Nottingham Regiment, seconded by the President, reprimanded the prosecutor for having as it appeared, "presumed to instruct them."

On the 11th of November, Lieutenant Scott closed the prosecution. The Court adjourned to the 16th and again to the 18th, for the defence of Colonel Beaufoy. The defence was read by the Judge Advocate, and was exceedingly eloquent; it was attributed to Mr. Brougham. It censured Quarter-master Grant, and others, by whom Colonel Beaufoy had been deceived; and blamed Lieut. Scott, for not having acquainted him with the manner in which the affairs of his regiment were conducted. It endeavoured to impugn the evidence; and admitted some of the matters charged, considering them as venial. Colonel Beaufoy acknowledged the fact of stopping Lieut. Scott's promotion, but attributed it to a supposition, that he had been stigmatised by the Commander in Chief.

The Earl of Harrington, the Earl of Banbury, Lieutenant General Turner, and Mr. Thomas Blizard, appeared to the character of Colonel Beaufoy, and spoke, to the periods when they were connected with the regiment, in his favour.

Ensign Forbes Robinson, 19th Foot, and Ensign Van Baerle, 1st Tower Hamlets regiments; and Mr. W. Armstrong Hodson, late Lieutenant 1st Royal Tower Hamlets, attended to prove the charges to be the effect of combination, but this evidence was rejected.

Lieutenants Boyle and Hudson, of the 2d Tower Hamlets militia, attended to prove that in private conversations with some of the witnesses, they had declared themselves hostilely towards Colonel Beaufoy; the evidence of Lieut. Boyle was not taken, after he was called.

Colonel Beaufoy also produced receipts of Quarter-master Grant, for the money which had passed through the Colonel's hands, but they did not exactly tally, and some were out of date.

Colonel Beaufoy also endeavoured to weaken the charges against him, by shewing that Lieutenant Scott had refused to prefer them till repeatedly ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 22d, the acting prosecutor replied; to which the Court shewed a different attention from that which it had evinced on the opening. To rebut the supposition of any stigma, he produced a letter from the Commander-in-Chief's office, the records of which had been searched for such a document, in vain; and also a strong letter of approbation from Lieutenant General Turner; while commanding the district. Of the reply, perhaps the most striking among the shorter remarks, was the following: "I have considered myself an oblation to this service, and am, therefore, though not frigid, yet now indifferent as to myself; whether driven from the subaltern rank of the army, or remaining in its lowest grade, I shall find some way to serve the Sovereign, who has protected my mind, and my country, in the lowest depths of obscurity!"

The President and Major Cooper now severally addressed Lieutenant Scott, to assure him of no personal hostility on their parts towards him, during the long conflict: and Mr. Wollaston spoke of the latitude which, as acting prosecutor, had been granted to him.

The Court now proceeded to call Serjeants Bell, Crutchlow, and Franklin, for the purpose of adverting to the evidence which they had given falsely; but upon the motion of Major Home, grounded on the case of Moore and Bastard, in the Civil Courts, it was agreed to be referred to the minutes.

The Court then closed, and adjudged Colonel Beaufoy to be displaced from the command of the 1st Royal Tower Hamlets regiment of militia, but recommended him to mercy on account of the good character given him by the several General Officers.

It represented the perjury of Quarter-master Grant, for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

It also (as in the case of Brigade Major Chamberlain) stated, that several matters remarked to the Court by the acting prosecutor "led them to an opinion that he had not shewn due regard to the service."

The Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has now confirmed the displacing of Colonel Beaufoy, and also commanded the dismission of Quarter-Master Grant; and in consequence of the censure of the Court, caused it to be signified to Lieutenant Scott, the action prosecutor, that his services are dispensed with.

No Court-martial that has occurred at any time ever produced a greater sensation in the military public, or even generally.

The Court continued crowded to the last, and particularly to hear the reply on the part of the public.

THE WEATHER

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 29.

The severe frost, which has continued so long, and produced such unusual inconveniences to the nation at large, and to this neighbourhood in particular, began to take its departure on Wednesday last, and has been succeeded (though not without intermissions of returning froft) by a mild and gentle thaw. The interruptions and delays experienced by the mails have been greater than any thing of the kind before known since the commencement of that valuable eftablifhment. In all parts of the United Kingdom great irregularities have taken place, and in none greater than in the roads through which the mail paffes from Liverpool to London.

These irregularities have neceffarily caused very serious incovenience in the commercial world, as well as great uneafinefs and diftrefs to families and individuals, in various circumftances and situations. Even the want of newspapers has been felt as no slight grievance in the present critical state of public affairs, especially to many individuals in this and other places, to whom their daily repaft of public news has become almoft as neceffary as their daily food.

It is difficult to describe the agitation felt in this place for several days at the blowing of a horn, or any other indication of the arrival of a mail. A crowd was inftantly collected, and as disappointments in this way either from accident or design frequently occurred, the public mind was kept in a ftate of conftant suspence of fermentation. The general suspension of buinefs, occasioned by the state of the weather, increased this curiosity and impatience.

But the most serious evils of this distreffful month have been felt by the lower class of mechanics, whose labours, in many inftances, were wholly suspended by the severity of the weather; and this calamity was greatly aggravated by the dearness of the markets, which, from the stoppage of the usual supplies, took a sudden rise in moft of the neceffaries of life. Articles of luxury experienced a still greater advance, but this was comparatively a slight inconvenience. We have much satisfaction in stating, that public and private charity were never, we believe, more active than during this calamitous period, by which alone the extremities of distress have, in some degree, been prevented.

A Gentleman, who was upon the spot, informs us, that on Monday, the 24th ult. he witneffed, on the Solway Frith, a singular phenomenon. The Channel, from the English side to Scotland, was a complete body of Ice, without any opening, even for a boat to pass, resembling in appearance a vast plain covered with rugged frozen snow. It extended as far to the Westward as below Workington, and presented a most singular aspect.

Upon this subject, our Maryport Correspondent also writes us as follows:—"The Solway Frith and channel towards the Isle of Man, for the whole of last week, presented a phenomenon never before witneffed by the oldest Inhabitant. While the tide was making, all to the northward of Workington seemed like a large plain covered with hillocks of snow, and on the ebbing of the tide, this scene was exhibited till the eye met the horizon. On Monday last, the revenue boat, stationed at Whitehaven, made an attempt to visit Maryport, to which place it got within about a mile, when it was enveloped among innumerable lumps of ice, some of which were from 7 to 10 feet in thickness. The boat was obliged to return to Whitehaven. The oldest seamen say they never saw such a field of Ice (as they term it) but in high northern Latitudes, or on the banks of Newfoundland."

The postman who goes between Penrith and Alston, it is feared, has been loft in the snow, as he has not been heard of since Tuesday evening, at which time he was seen at the village of Gamblesby, about half way from Penrith. He had two horses with him, which likewise have not been heard of.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY, February 7.

REX *v.* MARY ANN CLARKE.

The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, who had suffered it to pass against her by default, upon an indictment for publishing a libel upon the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, in a pamphlet, entitled a Letter to that Gentleman.

The libel was read by Mr. Dealtry, Deputy Clerk of the Crown-office. It accused the profecutor of feducing his friend's wife, procuring the husband to be fent to an unhealthy climate, and of other matters (not fit to be mentioned in a newfpaper.

The defendant then put in the following affidavit, which was read:—

Mary Ann Clarke maketh oath, that she feels great concern at having been betrayed into a violation of the laws: that she hath been intimately acquainted with the profecutor and his father for many years: that his father introduced the profecutor to her previous to his going to College, as from the situation in which this deponent then lived she might do him much fervice in his progrefs through life.

That deponent did render him many and effential services, and a great degree of intimacy fubsisted between her and the profecutor's said father, to whom she also rendered many fervices, and with whom she was in the habit of corresponding for a great length of time, and she by this means became poffeffed of a great number of his letters, and which letters were afterwards, on occasion of a certain investigation, fubmitted to a Select Committee of the Houfe of Commons, that the contents of fome of thefe letters transpired; and as defendant was informed by the profecutor, it was fuggefted to him by a member of his Majesty's Government, that if thofe letters were exposed to the public they would be highly detrimental to the profpects of the profecutor and his father, and the former would be no longer able to repurchase the borough of Ennis, which had cost him a large fum of money; that the profecutor became alarmed as to thefe letters; and immediately after they were ordered to be restored to this deponent, the profecutor came to her in the greateft distrefs and agony of mind, to request the deftruction of thofe letters; and the greater part of which he obtained poffeffion of; and under promifes of reward and favour, this deponent permitted them to be deftroyed in his prefence, after he had mind himself acquainted with the contents. That deponent having great confidence in the profecutor's said father, entrusted him with the keeping of many letters, and papers of great public importance; and amongst others, she entrusted him with a letter from a perfon in high authority, conveying his affurance of providing for deponent's only fon. That, foon after the profecutor had gained his point, by procuring the deftruction of the said letters, he totally withdrew himself from her as a friend and visitor, where he had been previoufly a conftant and almoft a daily one, & eftranged himself from all friendfhip towards her: and inftead of the reward fhe had been promifed, he, and his father, refufed to return her papers which had been deposited in trust, and the profecutor's father affured her he had deftroyed them, and had burnt the said letter containing the promife of provifion. And this depenent further faith, that the letters which she now hath in her poffeffion, in the hand writing of the said profecutor and his father, clearly prove the truth of the above matters, refpecting their correfpondence with, and obligations to this deponent, both before and since the proceedings in 1802 during a period of about fourteen years. That depenent repeatedly remonftrated with him on thefe matters, but finding thofe remonftrances unattended to, and being vexed and disappointed in her expectations, and treated with contempt, ingratitude, and indifference, she, under that influence, wrote and publifhed the letter which is the fubject of this profecution, and which has been very little circulated.

That this deponent at firft pleaded not guilty to the indictment, but being advifed fhe could not defend herfelf under that plea, withdrew it, and fuffered judgment to go by default, and thereby wholly fubmitted herfelf to the consideration of this honourable Court. That this deponent hath two daughters, one of them approaching the age of womanhood. That fhe hath hitherto, under many adverfe circumstances and misfortunes, given them an education, and brought them up in honour and virtue. And that, fhould this Honourable Court, in its wifdom, deprive her said daughters of her protection, they will be left totally deftitute: and fhe humbly hopes, that thefe circumftances, and the ftate of her health, and that as in the prefent cafe fhe has been actuated by no views of a political nature, but folely by the treatment received from the profecuter in his private capacity, will be taken into the consideration of this Honourable Court.

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Parke, and Mr. Scarlett, then addrefsed the Court in fupport of the profecution. The Attorney-General characterized the libel as the most flagrant that had ever appeared in a Court of Justice, as it accufed the profecutor of nothing lefs than felony. There was no doubt that it was as directly meant for an engine for the purpose of extorting money, as if fhe had commanded a fum to be put under a stone, under threat of the like revenge. Revenge, indeed, was ftated to be the motive of the pamphlet; and the public is always the bar to which thefe libellers drag their victims. "As yet," faid Mrs. Clarke, "I have fhewn up no one who did not richly deferve to be expofed to the public: this is the only revenge I am defirous of taking on thofe by whom I am ill treated; and having brought them before that tribunal, I reft perfectly fatisfied that impartial juftice will be adminiftered." "This hint," fhe proceeds, "I have just thrown out by the way, as a caution to thofe who either do not know, or require to be reminded, that it is not my difpofition to fit down quietly under the ftudied injury of ingratitude, and the neglect of promifes given to dupe or cajole me, by men who never meant to perform them, or who think that they may at any time be broken with impunity. For the benefit, therefore, of all whom it may concern, I here announce my intention of fubmitting to the public, in a very fhort time two or three volumes, which may be followed by others as opportunity fhall fuit, or circumftances require." So that the whole world were at the mercy of Mrs. Clarke's opportunities and circumftances. The Attorney General hoped the fentence of the Court would, at leaft, teach her to hold her hand, and to refrain from the publication of future libels.

Mr. Brougham then addreffed the Court in mitigation of the defendant's punifhment. She ftood on the floor to receive the judgment of the Court for having publifhed a libel againft a private individual; and although her counfel was not permitted to juftify her criminality, which fhe had confeffed by fuffering judgment to pafs againft her by default, and had no intention to deny her contrition for that criminality, which fhe had avowed by her affidavit that had juft been read ftill he was entitled to urge all circumftances which, in any other cafe of libel by one private individual againft another, the Court would feel it their duty to take into their confideration, in apportioning the punifhment to the offence. This was not the cafe, then, of a wanton and unprovoked attack upon the private character of an individual, for the fake of miniftering to the public appetite for domeftic Slander. This publication arofe out of a long connexion between the parties, commencing with an acquaintance with the profecutor's father; an intercourfe, the learned Counfel was not entitled to fay, conffifting in reciprocal obligations, for the favours feemed to be all on one fide; the family of the profecutor had founded their hopes of preferment in another connexion of the defendant's, of a ftill more delicate nature. It was a connexion of 14 years' ftanding of their fecking, not her's, &, as far as regarded the profecutor, founded upon his father early introducing him to her patronage and protection, as likely to affift him in his progrefs through public life. All thefe things fhe diftinctly fwore. Her oath had formerly been believed in this Court, when in competition with the fwearing of others. It would now be believed, not the leaft, that fhe was uncontradicted by any affidavit of the profecutor, to whom the Court would undoubtedly have given time for the purpofe, had he been difpofed or able to deny the ftatement. The letters under the hand of the profecutor, and his father, further fubftantiated thefe things; and they, too, were mentioned in the affidavit.

Out of such an intercourfe, sought by them for their own purpose, and cemented by various acts of kindness on her part,—kindness always freely acknowledged in their letters,—the quarrel arose which led to this offence. On getting possession of the letters, both of those the publication of which would prove ruinous to him, and of others in trust; the former, she, at his earnest, nay, impassioned intreaty, and to relieve the agony of his mind, allowed to be destroyed; the latter, affecting others, he obtained, and privately destroyed without her permission. Among them was one containing promises of provision for her son. The learned counsel had not urged in extenuation of her yielding to such feelings of provocation, and under great irritation doing an act of violence, or it might be said spitefulness; in palliation of this act of womanly animosity he had not urged, that the person who had committed it was a woman, lest it might be said, that when the sex no longer imposed a restraint, it should cease to afford a protection,—but he would say; (and the remark was not liable to any such objection) that she was a mother, and entreat their Lordships to reflect on the effects of her punishment on those whom she had, notwithstanding her own errors, brought up in honour and virtue, by giving them that education and those habits of which, if she did not already, she possibly might live to feel the want. When the Court took take this things into the account; the long standing and origin of the connection the steps by which it led to the offence; that the libel originated not in any desire of gratifying the public malignity at a stranger's expence, or any wanton, gratuitous desire of mischief towards one.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* SAMUEL RANS, *No.* 1, *Bake House Lane.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

who had not put himself in the way of it; still less in base views of a mercenary kind, it was hoped that their Lordships would mingle the portion of justice which those considerations might affix, with a merciful regard to the interests of the guiltless.

REX v. WM. MITCHELL.

Before the Court pronounced judgment upon the defendant, Mary Anne Clarke, the Attorney-General thought it his duty to intimate that he had also to pray judgment against Wm. Mitchell, who had suffered it by default, under an indictment for printing the fore-mentioned libel. At the same time the Attorney General believed him to be the ignorant agent of other persons whose names he refused to give up, and he had nothing to urge against him beyond the mere fact of his being the printer of this atrocious libel. The defendant said that he was 70 years of age, and had never received any profit from the sale of the libel.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc pronounced the judgment of the Court upon both defendants, who, he said, had acknowledged themselves guilty, the one of being the author and publisher, and the other the printer and circulator of a libel against a private individual, of so foul a nature that the Court would not repeat it: the charges, if true, would render the prosecutor unfit for the situation he holds, or, indeed, for any other. There was no doubt of the libellous tendency of this publication; and there could be as little that the motive in which it originated, and which induced the threat of those other volumes which the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke, stated herself to have in meditation, was the desire to raise money by the purchase of their suppression. His Lordship hoped this would be a warning to the world, how they formed hasty and imprudent connections; and for the defendant herself, he trusted the solitude and confinement to which she must go would induce her to review her past life, and repent of those errors which had brought her to her present situation. It was always painful to be obliged to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children; but in some cases the separation of the latter from the former might be attended with beneficial results; whether that might be the case in this instance, it was not for the Court to enquire. Taking all the circumstances into its consideration, the Court did order and adjudge that the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke, should be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea (the King's Bench Prison) for the space of nine calendar months; and at the end of that period enter into security to keep the peace for three years, in a recognizance, herself in 2001. and two sureties in 1001. each; and be further imprisoned till that security be given; and that the defendant, William Mitchell, should be imprisoned in the same gaol for four calendar months.

Mrs. Clarke conducted herself with her usual flippancy; curtseying ironically to the Attorney-General at the conclusion of his speech. The age and appearance of the companion with whom misery had made her acquainted seemed to entertain her very much; but when Mr. Justice Le Blanc came to speak of imprisonment, her gaiety failed her, and she shed a few tears.

Frankfort Journals.

REPORT OF THE BARON DE ST. AIGNAN.

On the 26th of October, having been for two days previous treated as a prisoner of war at Weimar, at which place were the head-quarters of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, I received orders to depart the next day with a column of prisoners, who were to be sent to Bohemia. I had till then seen nobody, nor made any reclamation, thinking the title with which I was invested was sufficient reclamation of itself, and having protested beforehand against the treatment which I experienced. In these circumstances, however, I thought it my duty to write to Prince Schwartzenberg and Count Metternich, representing to them the impropriety of this proceeding.

Prince Schwartzenberg immediately sent to me Count Parr, his own Aide-de-Camp, to excuse the mistake that had been made respecting me, and to desire me to call either on him or on Count Metternich. I immediately repaired to the house of the latter. Prince Schwartzenberg having just absented himself, Count Metternich received me with marked eagerness. He said but a few words on my situation, from which he took upon himself to relieve me, being happy, as he said, to do me this service, and at the same time to express the esteem which the Emperor of Austria had conceived for the Duke of Vicenza. Then he spoke to me of the Congress, without my having said any thing that could lead to this conversation. "We were sincerely desirous of peace, said he; we are so still, and we shall make it. Nothing more is required than to take up the question frankly and without evasions. The coalition will remain united. The indirect means which the Emperor Napoleon would employ to obtain peace, can no more succeed. Let the parties declare themselves frankly, and peace will be made."

After this conversation, Count Metternich desired me to go to Toeplitz, where I should soon hear from him, and that he hoped to see me on my return. I set off for Toeplitz on the 27th of October. I arrived there on the 30th, and on the 2d of November, I received a letter from Count Metternich, in consequence of which I quitted Toeplitz on the 3d November, and repaired to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria at Frankfort, where I arrived on the 8th. I went the same day to Count Metternich: he spoke to me immediately of the progress of the allied arms, of the revolution which was taking place in Germany, and of the necessity for making peace. He told me that the allies, long before the declaration of Austria, had saluted the Emperor Francis with the title of Emperor of Germany; that he did not accept this unmeaning title: and that Germany was more to him in this manner than before: that he desired that the Emperor Napoleon should be persuaded that the greatest calmness and the spirit of moderation presided in the councils of the Allies; that they should not disunite themselves, because they wished to retain their activity and their strength; that they were so much the stronger as they were moderate; that nothing was intended by any body against the dynasty of the Emperor Napoleon: that England was much more moderate than was thought that there had never been a more favourable moment for treating with her; that if the Emperor Napoleon really desired to make a solid peace, he would spare humanity many misfortunes, and France many dangers, by not delaying the negociations for peace; that they were near coming to an understanding; that the ideas conceived of peace ought to give just limits to the power of England, and to France all the maritime liberty which she had a right to claim, as well as the other powers of Europe.

That England was ready to restore to Holland as an independent State, what she would not restore to her as a French province; that what M. de Merfeldt had been charged to say from the Emperor Napoleon, might give room for the words which he requested me to convey; that he asked me only to deliver them exactly without making any alteration in them; that the Emperor Napoleon would not conceive the possibility of an equilibrium among the powers of Europe; that the balance was not only possible but necessary; that it had been proposed at Dresden to take for indemnity countries which the Emperor no longer possessed, such as the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; that similar compensations might be made on the present occasion.

On the 9th, Count de Metternich sent to me to come to him at 9 p. m. He was just come from the Emperor of Austria, and delivered me his Majesty's letter for the Empress. He told me that Count Nesselrode was coming to him, and that it would be in concert with him, that he would charge me with the words which I was to deliver to the Emperor. He begged me to tell the Duke of Vicenza that the same sentiments of esteem were still preserved towards him which his noble character had always inspired.

A few moments after, Count Nesselrode entered. He repeated to me, in a few words, what Count Metternich had already said to me on the mission, which I was invited to take upon myself, and added, that Count Hardenberg might be considered as being present, and approving all that was going to be said. Here M. de Metternich explained the intentions of the Allies, such as I was to report them to the Emperor. After having heard him, I answered, that as it was my part to listen and not to speak, I had nothing else to do than to report his words literally; and that in order to be more sure of this, I desired to note them down for my own sole use, and to submit them to his perusal. Then Count Nesselrode having proposed that I should write this note on the spot, M. Metternich led me alone into a closet, where I wrote the subjoined note.

When I had written it, I returned into the room. M. de Metternich said, "Here is Lord Aberdeen, the English Ambassador; our intentions are the same; we may, therefore, continue our discourse in his presence." He then asked me to read what I had written. When I came to the article relating to England, Lord Aberdeen seemed not to have well understood it. I read it a second time; then he observed that the expressions, "Freedom of Commerce and Rights of Navigation" were very vague. I answered, I had written what M. de Metternich had commissioned me to say. M. de Metternich replied, that, in fact, these expressions might confuse the question, and that it would be better to substitute others for them. He took the pen, and wrote, that England would make the greatest sacrifices for peace, founded on these basses, (those before laid down). I observed, these expressions were just as vague as those for which they had been substituted. Lord Aberdeen assented, and said that it would be just as well to restore what I had written; that he reiterated the assurance that England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices: that she possessed much; that she would restore with lavish hands.

The rest of the note having been found conformable to what I had heard, the conversation turned on indifferent subjects. Prince Schwartzenberg came in, and all that had passed was repeated to him. Count Nesselrode, who had absented himself a moment during this conversation, returned, and commissioned me, from the Emperor Alexander, to tell the Duke of Vicenza that he would never change the opinion he had of his good faith and of his character, and that matters would soon be settled if he was charged with a negociation.

I was to set off the next day, Nov. 10, in the morning; but Prince Schwartzenberg sent to beg me to wait till the evening, not having had time to write to the Prince of Neufchatel. In the night he sent Count Vagna, one of his aides-de-camp, who delivered me the letters, and conducted me to the advanced posts.

(Signed) SAINT AIGNAN

NOTE WRITTEN FROM FRANKFORT, NOVEMBER 9, BY BARON ST. AIGNAN.

Count Metternich has told me that the circumstance which has brought me to the head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria might render it suitable to charge me to carry to his Majesty the Emperor the answer to the proposals which he caused to be made by Count Merfeldt. In consequence, Count Metternich and Count Nesselrode have desired me to report to his Majesty:—

That the Allied Powers were engaged by indissoluble ties, which constituted their strength, and from which they would never deviate.

That the mutual engagements which they had contracted, had made them take the resolution to make no other than a general peace.

That at the time of the Congress at Prague, a continental peace might be thought of, because the circumstances would not have given time to come to an understanding to treat otherwise: but that, since then, the intentions of all the Powers, and those of England, were known; that, therefore, it was useless to think, either of an armistice, or of a negociation, which had not for its first principle a general peace.

That the Allied Sovereigns were agreed unanimously respecting the power and the preponderance which France ought to retain to her integrity, and confining herself to her natural limits, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrennees.

That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition, *sine qua non*; that France must therefore renounce, not the influence which every great State necessarily exercises over a State of interior strength, but every kind of sovereignty over Germany; that besides, it was a principle which his Majesty himself had laid down, that it was proper that great States should be separated by weaker ones.

That on the side of the Pyrennees, the independence of Spain, and the restoration of the ancient dynasty, were also a condition, *sine qua non*.

That in Italy, Austria ought to have a frontier, which would be an object of negociation; that Piedmont offered several lines, which might be discussed; as well as the state of Italy, provided nevertheless, that like Germany it should be governed in a manner independent of France, or any other preponderating Power. That in the same manner the State of Holland would be a subject of negociation, always proceeding on the principle that it must be independent.

That England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices for a peace founded on those bases, and to negociate the freedom of commerce and of navigation, to which France has a right to pretend.

That if these principles of a general pacification were approved by his Majesty, a place on the right bank of the Rhine, which might be judged proper, might be made neutral, whither the Plenipotentiaries of all the Belligerent Powers should immediately repair, without the negociations suspending the course of military events.

(Signed) ST. AIGNAN.

Frankfort, Nov. 9. 1813.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO COUNT METTERNICH.

Paris, Nov. 16, 1813.

SIR,—Baron St. Aignan arrived here on Monday (yesterday), and has reported to us, according to the communications which have been made to him by your Excellency, that England has assented to the proposal for the opening of a Congress for a general peace, and that the Powers are inclined to neutralize a town on the right bank of the Rhine where the Plenipotentiaries may meet. His Majesty wishes that this town may be Manheim. The Duke of Vicenza, whom he has chosen for his Plenipotentiary, will repair thither as soon as your Excellency shall have informed me of the day which the Allies have fixed for the opening of the Congress. It seems to us proper, Sir, and besides conformable to custom, that there should be no troops at Manheim; but that the duty should be done by the burghers; at the same time that the police should be confided to a Bailiff appointed by the Grand Duke of Baden. If it were judged proper to have picquets of cavalry, then their force must be equal on both sides. As for the communications of the English Plenipotentiary with his Government, they might be made over France by the way of Calais.

A peace founded on the independence of all nations, as well in a continental as maritime point of view, hat been the constant object of the wishes and of the policy of the Emperor. His Majesty augurs well from the report made by M. Saint Aignan, of what was said by the Minister from England.

I have the honour to offer your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) The Duke of BASSANO.

ANSWER OF PRINCE METTERNICH TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Sir,—The courier which your Excellency dispatched from Paris on the 16th November, arrived here yesterday. I hastened to shew their Imperial Majesties and the King of Prussia the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me. Their Majesties have seen with pleasure that the confidential communication with M de St. Aignan has been considered by his Majesty the Emperor of the French as a proof of the pacific intentions of the high Allied Powers: animated by the same spirit, invariable in their point of view, and indissoluble in their alliance, they are ready to enter upon a negociation as soon as they shall be certain that his Majesty the Emperor of the French admits the general and summary bases which I have pointed out in my conversation with M. de St. Aignan.

In your Excellency's letter, however, there is no mention of these bases. You confine yourself to expressing a principle common to all the Governments of Europe, and which all of them place among the first of their wishes. This principle, however, considering its want of precision, cannot supply the place of these bases. Their Majesties desire that the Emperor Napoleon would explain himself relatively to the latter, as the only means to prevent insurmountable obstacles from obstructing the negociations at their very beginning.

The choice of the city of Manheim appears to the Allies to offer no obstacles: its neutralization, and the regulations of the police, which your Excellency proposes, can in no case occasion any.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) Prince METTERNICH.

Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 25, 1813.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF VICENZA TO PRINCE METTERNICH.

Paris, Dec. 2, 1813.

PRINCE!—I have shewn to his Majesty the letter which your Excellency addressed to the Duke of Bassano the 25th of November last. In admitting without restriction the independence of all nations as the basis of Peace, as well in a territorial as maritime light, France has admitted in principle what the Allies seem to wish. His Majesty has by this admitted all the consequences of this principle, the final result of which must be a peace, founded on the balance of Europe, on the recognition of the integrity of all nations in their natural limits, and on the recognition of the absolute independence of all States, so that no one can arrogate to itself over another, any kind of sovereignty or supremacy, under whatever form, either by sea or land.

It is, however, with lively satisfaction that I announce to your Excellency, that I am authorised by the Emperor, my august master, to declare, that his Majesty adheres to the general and summary bases, which have been communicated by M. de St. Aignan. They will bring with them great sacrifices on the part of France; but his Majesty will make them without regret, if, by such sacrifices, England gives the means of attaining a general Peace, honourable for all, which your Excellency affirms to be the wish, not

only of the Powers of the Continent, but also of England. Accept, &c.

(Signed) CAULINCOURT,
Duke of Vicenza.

ANSWER OF PRINCE METTERNICH TO THE DUKE OF VICENZA.

Sir,—The official letter which your Excellency did me the honour to send me on the 2 of December, has reached me from Cassel through our out-posts. I have lost no time in laying it before their Majesties. They have observed with pleasure that his Majesty the Emperor of the French had adopted bases essential to the re-establishment of a state of equilibrium, and to the future tranquillity of Europe.

They have resolved that this paper should without delay, be communicated to their Allies. Their Majesties do not doubt but that the negociations may be opened as soon as the answer shall have been received.

We shall hasten to inform your Excellency of it, and to concert with you then the arrangement which shall seem best calculated to attain the end we have in view. I beg you to accept, &c.

(Signed) Prince METTERNICH.
Frankfort on the Maine, Dec. 10.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF VICENZA TO COUNT METTERNICH.

Lunevill-, Jan. 6, 1814.

Prince!—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 10th of last month. The Emperor will not form a precipitate judgement on the motives which have required, that his full and entire assent to the bases which your Excellency has proposed, in common with the Minister of England and Russia, should be communicated to the Allies before the opening of Congress. It is difficult to suppose that Lord Aberdeen can have had powers to propose bases, and not to negociate. His Majesty will not affront the Allies. They have been undeceived, and they still deliberate. They know well, that every conditional offer becomes an absolute engagement for him who has made it, as soon as the annexed condition is fulfilled.

In every case we had reason to expect before the 6th of January the answer which your Excellency announced on the 10th of December. Your correspondence, and the reiterated declarations of the Allied Powers, did not let us foresee any difficulties; and the accounts of M. Telleyrand, on his return from Switzerland, confirm that their intentions are still the same. Whence, then, can these delays proceed? His Majesty having nothing more at heart than the speedy reestablishment of a general peace, has thought he could not give a stronger proof of the sincerity of his sentiments in this respect, than by sending to the Allied Sovereigns his Minister for Foreign Affairs, provided with full powers. I have, therefore, [illegible] to request you, that I may wait at the out-posts of our army for the necessary passports to pass the lines of the Allied Armies, as to repair to your Excellency.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) CAULINCOURT,

ANSWER FROM PRINCE METTERNICH.

Freyburg, in the Brigau, Jan. 8.

Sir,—I have received today, the letter your Excellency did me the honour to write me from Luneville the 6th inst. The delay of the communication which the French Government expected in consequence of my official letter of the 10th of December, results from the manner of proceeding which the Allied Powers must observe among themselves. The confidential conversations with Baron St. Aignan having led to official overtures on the part of France, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have judged, that your Excellency's answer of the 2d of December was of a nature that required its being communicated to their Allies. The supposition of your Excellency, that it was Lord Aberdeen who proposed the bases, and that he was furnished with powers for that purpose, is wholly unfounded. The Court of London has just sent to the Continent, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being for a short time absent from this place, and Lord Castlereagh being hourly expected, my august Master, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, charge me to inform your Excellency, that you will receive as soon as possible the answer to your proposal, to repair to the head quarters of the Allied Sovereigns.

I beg your Excellency, &c.
Prince METTERNICH.

Yesterday, Jan. 18th, that is, ten days after the answer of Prince Metternich, the Duke of Vicenza was still at the out-posts.

COTTON-WOOL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

Our readers may probably recollect the debates that took place last year in the House of Commons respecting the importation of Cotton wool from the United States of America. On the 31st of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Committee of Ways and Means brought forward a proposition for imposing an additional duty on cotton of that description, and vesting in the Privy Council, the power of suspending this duty at their pleasure. The duty itself give great offence to those Gentlemen who are the constant advocates for conciliatory measures towards America; it was also opposed by some leading manufacturers, as tending to enhance the price of their raw materials; and the discretionary power to be vested in the Privy Council was disapproved of by those who approved of imposing prohibitions on the produce of America; as well as by others, who considered permanent encouragement necessary to induce the inhabitants of our own possessions, and those of Allies, to undertake such an enlarged cultivation of Cotton, as should secure an adequate supply of that commodity to our manufacturers, and render them independent of the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, finding the House so hostile to his proposition, withdrew it altogether, and never afterwards recommended any measure of restriction upon, or prohibition of the produce of the United States; but, on the contrary, a new description of licenses was issued by the Board of Trade, permitting foreign vessels to import from any port in the United States, not to the South-ward of Rhode Island and not being blockaded, all such articles, the produce of those States, as are importable by law, notwithstanding they might be the property of the inhabitants any of Kingdom or State in hostility with his Majesty. Notwithstanding this demonstration of the sentiments of his Majesty's Ministers, the friends to measures of restriction and retaliation upon America revived the subject; and on the 29th of June, a motion was made by Mr. Alderman Atkins, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 43d of his present Majesty, as relates to the importation of Cotton wool in neutral ships. This motion was opposed by his Majesty's Ministers, who contended, that it was better to let the question rest, and waite the events of another season; but, on a division, were left in a minority. A Bill was brought in accordingly, but lost on the second reading.

The consequences of thus trusting to the chapter of accidents have now developed themselves, as appears by the following statement of the stock and consumption of Cotton-wool, which has lately been printed by Messrs. Tetleys and Steel, cotton brokers, and distributed amongst the houses with whom they are connected, for their information and government:—

STATEMENT OF STOCK AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON WOOL.

London-Stock 31st of December, 1813	175,000	
Imports in 1813, added -	69,284	
	244,284	
Stock 31st Dec. 1813, deducted	77,200	
		161,084
Liverpool-Stock 31st December, 1812	105,000	
Imports in 1813, added -	141,356	
	246,356	
Stock 31st Dec. 1813, deducted	55,000	
		191,356
Glasgow Stock 31st Dec. 1812 -	21,639	
Imports in 1813, added	32,543	
	54,182	
Stock 31st Dec. 1813	12,988	
		41,194
Stock held by the trade (out of the above ports) at the commencement of 1813, averaged at 13 weeks consumption at 6000 bags per week		78,000
Ditto at the commencement of [illegible] averaged at 6 weeks consumption at 8000 bags per week		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]

of Wurtemburgh at Maison, four miles to the right, on the road to St. Dizier. General Wrede was at Doulevent, ten miles farther on the same road; and Generals Sacken and Langeron were at Trames, eight miles in front of Bar, on the road to Dienville. From this point, Sacken's corps moved on the 1st instant, about noon, in two columns; the first on Dienville, supported by Count Giulay; the second on La Rothiere, supported by Gener.l [illegible]hufief. Meanwhile the Prince of Wurtemb[illegible]vanced on La Giberie, and his move[illegible] as accurately combined with that of Wrede on Chaumenil, by which the enemy's left was to be turned. A body of 5,000 Russian Grenadiers and cuirassiers, part of General [illegible]: Tolly's corps, forming a reserve to the above-mentioned forces, was posted on the heights between Trantles and Maison, and came into action in the course of the day. The whole force engaged on the part of the Allies was between 70 and 80,000 men; that of the enemy was about the same strength. Buonaparte, would have had it supposed, that only his rear-guard was engaged; but this repr[illegible]sentation places him in a dilemma. If [illegible]-guard alone could sustain Blucher's attack, a better arrangement would have given the French army a decisive victory. He pretends that he had made the greater part of his troops file off across the Aube, in the morning. Surely, this was a most ill chosen moment for such an operation, when the Allies, with (as he says) quintuple forces, were on the very point of falling upon those that remained on the right bank! It appears, that there were in action on the part of the French, the corps of Victor, Marmont, and Mortier, (the two first are mentioned by Buonaparte himself); and there were among the Generals, Colbert, Grouch, Duhesme, Gerard, Lefebvre, Forrier, and Baste, of whom the last was killed, and the two preceding wounded: but what more distinctly marks the importance of the contest, is, that both Buonaparte and Berthier were actively engaged in it; and the former, whilst leading the young guard into action, had a horse shot under him—*Ce Coquin est toujours heureux*! A remark (by the bye) which may perchance come once too late. On the other side, also, the magnitude of the affair was attested by the presence of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, as spectators. It was, in fact, the first grand engagement within the French territory; for it is a most remarkable circumstance, that the Great Nation has not ventured on a pitched battle until the invaders had penetrated above half way to the capital. After some skirmishing and canonading in the plain between Dienville and La Rothiere, an obstinate contest began on the left for the position of La Giberie, which the Prince of Wurtemberg at length succeeded in carrying. Buonaparte, it would seem, endeavoured to remedy this disaster by moving a corps to his left; but he was closely watched by Blucher, who drew the whole of Sacken's force toward the centre, leaving Count Giulay alone to attack Dienville. In consequence, the most desperate conflict took place at La Rothiere, which formed the key of the enemy's disposition. It was here that Buonaparte led on his troops in person; and the combat lasted till ten at night, when the Russians remained masters of the town. It was not till two hours later that Count Giulay expelled the enemy from Dienville; and in the meanwhile the Prince of Wurtemberg advancing beyond La Giberie, formed his junction with Count Wrede, at Chaumenil; so that the victory was at length complete on both wings, as well as in the centre. The late hour to which the battle was protracted, explains Buonaparte's account of the loss of his cannon. Thirty-six pieces were already in the hands of the Allies on the evening of the 1st; but by the morning of the 2d the number was swelled to seventy three, a tremendous loss to Buonaparte in his present situation! Nor do the circumstances attending the event render it less disastrous. We have known instances of artillerymen defending their guns to the last, and being cut down at their post; but his men, on the contrary, by his own confession, abandoned their cannon, and galloped off in a body. About one o'clock in the morning Buonaparte decided on a retreat. He drew off his troops in two columns, one upon Lesmont, "to finish" (as Buonaparte expresses it) the passing of the Aube there; the other on Lassicourt and Rosnay, to cross the Voire, a small rivet which falls into the Aube, about ten miles below Dienville. They were followed at day-break by Count Giulay, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and Count Wrede, who on the one side took Lesmont, and on the other dislodged part of Marmont's corps from Lassicourt. The success of this second day would probably have been still more decisive, but for the unfavourable state of the weather, and the excessive fall of snow. However, Buonaparte continued his retreat on Troyes and Arcis, and from thence on Nogent, and the Allies advanced their head-quarters, those of Prince Schwartzenberg being on the 6th instant at Bar sur Seine, and those of Marshal Blucher at Pinacy, on the Aube, about twenty-five miles from Nogent. On the 5th instant, Von York defeated Macdonald near La Chaussée, between Vitry and Chalons, with the loss of three cannon, and several hundred prisoners; and as La Chaussée is above sixty miles distant from Nogent, there is no probability that Macdonald can reach Buonaparte soon enough to be of any essential assistance. On the other hand, it is certain, that the latter has drawn a considerable reinforcement from Soult & Suchet; some accounts say, as many as 20,000 men: and it is, doubtless, to be expected, that with these the Tyrant will try his last stake, the moment an opportunity presents itself. The firing which was heard on Friday along the French coast, may have been in consequence of some engagement in which fortune has been less unpropitious to him than of late. A trifling success would doubtless be swelled into an important victory; but we trust even a serious check in the field would not reduce the Allies to cowardice in the Cabinet. From what we have understood of the negociations at Chatillon, (if so they may be called) no great appearance has yet been shewn of anxiety on the part of the Allies to come to any terms whatever with a man, whom they must be well assured, no engagements can bind. Probably the arrival of Monsieur at head-quarters may give a new character to the political measures which it may be thought fit to adopt. Being, as we are, the sincere and earned friends of a secure, a permanent, and an honourable peace, we are more than ever anxious that it should be made with those whose interest and inclination are alike engaged to preserve it. That we speak the sentiments of great part at least of the Allies is most evident from the speech of Marshal Blucher to the Magistrates of Nancy. The language of this honoured veteran is too full of truth, and comes home too closely to the business and bosom of every individual, not to produce the most powerful effect on all classes of people. We hope it has been circulated throughout France. There is not a city, a town, a village, a hamlet, no, not a cottage in the Empire, where its truth would not be attested by the tears of the female part of every family, and by the self-reproving conscience of the males, whom the sword of war has spared only to linger under a tyrant's yoke. Marshal Blucher reminds the Lorrainese of "the good old times;" he speaks of the Ducal Government,—indeed, any Government must deserve the epithets of "gentle and parental," when compared with the tyranny of Buonaparte; he pictures to them the character of that tyranny in its effects,—a whole generation of mankind, in the flower of youth, swept from the face of the earth,—six hundred thousand French slain in two campaigns. Commerce, the arts, industry, agriculture, pining or annihilated; the conscription, espionage, military tribunals, arbitrary punishments, enforced on all sides. Of all these evils one man is the cause,—one man, who ravages France without mercy, because he is not a Frenchman. This man has rendered the name of France hateful to all other nations, and has converted the most unwarlike people into formidable enemies and successful invaders of her soil. They come to demand a secure peace, and they will enforce it even in Paris if necessary; but far from retaliating on Frenchmen the cruelties authorised by their savage Tyrant in foreign lands, they actually release them from the oppressive taxes under which they have hitherto laboured, the consolidated duties, and the impost on salt. One assertion of Blucher's deserves profound attention. It is, that the direct object of the Allies, and the necessary consequence of their success, is to establish, not only national independence, but the opening of the seas to a free maritime commerce, under the sanction of those ancient and acknowledged principles of justice which were completely subverted by the pretended Continental System.

The Second Supplement contains the dispatches of Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Clancarty, and Major Macdonald; the first relative to the bombardment of Antwerp, the second to the capitulation of Gorcum, and the last to the surrender of Dantzic. The garrison of the last-mentioned place must have originally been exceedingly numerous, since there were found above 18,000 at the time of its occupation; of whom nearly two-thirds being French and Italians are to be sent to Russia, whilst the Germans, Dutch, &c. are to be restored to their respective governments. The attack on Antwerp appears to have amounted to little more than a demonstration. The village of Merxen was gallantly carried on the 2d instant, with the capture of about 180 prisoners. After some obstacles, arising principally from a want of ordnance, about 18 cannon, and mortars were planted against the town of Antwerp, which kept up a fire on it for two days and a half. What might have been the result of this attack, if persevered in and extended in it's scale, cannot well be conjectured, as General Von Bulow received orders to march to the southward in order to act in concert with the Grand Army; and it consequently became necessary that the British should return to their former cantonments.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

MURDER AT VAUXHALL.—Probably the circumstances attending the atrocious murder of Moses Merry will excite nearly as much public interest as the trial of the notorious Patch did, when the whole of the case is before the public. The very long chain of circumstantial evidence has been finally arranged, and appears to confirm the confession of *Hylas Parish*.

The confession, which has been very fully drawn up, was sworn to by him on Monday last, in the presence of Charles Callaghan. It gives the history of his life, which is but a short one he being only between 18 and 19 years of age. On his leaving school, he was put to learn the business of a shoemaker, which he continued very steadily at and lived with his father. On the night of the national fete at Vauxhall, in honour of the battle of Vittoria, he went to see the company enter the gardens, where he got acquainted with Callaghan by whom he was gradually initiated into roguery; and having quarrelled with his father, he went and took a lodging in the neighbourhood of Walworth with Callaghan, who was a gentleman's servant out of place. One day Callaghan returned home, and shewed him a number of silver spoons, tea tongs, and other plate. Callaghan confessed that he had on the preceding night robbed the house of Mr. Taylor, in the Union road, Clapham, which he had been enabled to do with great ease, as he knew all the ways of the house, from having lived footman in the family. He was at first extremely shocked at Callaghan's confession, but was afterwards reconciled to it from the easy and safe manner in which Callaghan represented that he accomplished his robberies. He agreed, after some persuasion, to accompany him in committing robberies; he described the place where they purchased pistols and cutlasses. They went out a number of times for the purpose of committing robberies, but were disappointed in them all, except in one trifling instance, when Callaghan robbed a friend of his, a shoemaker, of the name of Moxhay, who resides in London Wall, of four pairs of men's shoes. The confession further stated, that Callaghan laid the plan to rob the house of the Misses Gompertz, as he knew the premises extremely well. They went armed with loaded pistols, a chisel, and various implements of housebreaking. They got to Vauxhall about twelve at night, and proceeded to the back premises of the Misses Gompertz; the outside gate was fastened with a padlock, which they wrenched off with a chissel. On approaching close to the house, they found that some of the family were still up; they therefore agreed to leave the premises, which they accordingly did, and returned between three and four o'clock, when they found all the places open as they had left them. They took out a square of glass in a window leading to the kitchen, which enabled them to take off an alarum bell. They then were enabled to open the window, but it was so small Parish could not get through it; he, therefore, pulled off his great coat and body coat, which reduced his size so much, that he passed in though with much difficulty. After he had gained an entrance, he went and opened a door and let in Callaghan; who having shoes on with very large nails, which he had stole from his friend Mr. Moxhay, he took them off to avoid making a noise. Soon after, they heard something moving, which caused them to suspect that the family were alarmed; they stood still for some time considerably agitated, but hearing nothing more, they concluded that their fears were unfounded; they proceeded to strike a light, and went together into the pantry, where they found a number of silver spoons, and other articles of plate; these they put into their pockets. They observed two large waiters, which had the appearance of being silver; but not being provided with a bag to put them in, they were afraid of their being noticed, from their size, by the patrole, as they passed along the road. Callaghan then directed him to the room where the deceased slept, and desired him to go and fetch his watch, saying, he would find it among his clothes, which he complied with; and at the time he was feeling among the clothes for the watch, the deceased awoke, and called out "Hist cat;" no doubt the deceased thought it was the cat among his clothes. The deceased, however, jumped up, and got out of bed directly after. Callaghan finding this, called out at the same instant to "give it to him," meaning to shoot the deceased. He accordingly discharged his pistol in much agitation, but declares he did not point it at the deceased, but to the opposite side of the kitchen, where the bullet entered. The deceased continued to make toward a window, no doubt for the purpose of giving an alarm, when Callaghan followed close behind him, put his pistol near the right side of the head of the deceased, and discharged it at him, when he immediately fell. They did not take any more property, but left the house directly. Callaghan was in such a hurry, that he forgot his shoes, and they were left in the kitchen. Before they left the grounds of the Misses Gompertz, Callaghan charged him with intentionally avoiding the shooting of the deceased: and at the time Callaghan made this charge, he expressed his fears that the deceased was not dead; he therefore proposed that they should return to the house, take the waiters, and put an end to Merry, for that he no doubt knew them both, having frequently been in their company at a neighbouring public house. They returned to the house, but they did not enter it, as they heard a bell ringing in such a manner as to leave no doubt but that the family were alarmed; they then retreated with all possible speed, Callaghan being without his shoes. When they got into the road they walked very slowly, to avoid suspicion in case of an alarm being raised. They got home by five o'clock, when they let themselves in, their key being deposited for them by their landlord, in a place where they knew were to find it so that they were enabled to go to bed without their landlord knowing that they had been out all night.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

MURDER AT VAUXHALL.—The confession of *Hylas Parish*, respecting this barbarous murder, proves, how very cautious youth and all others ought to be, as to whom they associate with. In it he denies any participation in the breaking open and robbing the House of Mr. Taylor, in the Union road, Clapham; but says, it was the first robbery Callaghan confessed to him that he had perpetrated, and for which they both stood committed to Horsemonger lane prison, on account of some of the stolen property being found in the possession of Parish, and his being in the company of Callaghan, a discarded servant of Mr. Taylor.

Parish's confession, we understand, goes to state, in addition to what we gave of it yesterday, that on account of the noise that the murder of Merry made in London, they consulted together and agreed to leave England, and went to Graves end for the purpose of entering into the East India service. On their arrival there, they read an account in a newspaper of the proceedings at the Coroner's Inquest on the body. In the same newspaper they read a paragraph stating, that through the vigilance of Gon, the officer belonging to the Union-hall Police-office, the murderers were expected soon to be in custody. On reading this Callaghan observed, that he wished he could meet with Mr. Gon, he would soon stop his vigilance, meaning that he would shoot him. They gave up the plan of going to India and returned to London. Parish was confirmed in his statement of the shoes found in the Misses Gompertz' kitchen being Callaghan's, by the shoemaker whom they were stolen from, Parish described the bullets as being purchased at Charing cross, and proving too large for their pistols, they were obliged to reduce their size by cutting them. This account was confirmed by comparing the fatal bullet, and the one found in the kitchen, both of which answered his description. Part of the property stolen from the house of the Miss Gompertz at the time of the murder, they sold in London, and part in Gravesend while they were there. This has been proved by the parties at whose shops the articles were sold producing the property, and identifying their persons. Callaghan frequently interrupted the confession, by recriminating on Parish. He charged him with being the man who shot Merry, and that the deceased cried out" murder three times; that the shoes he left in the Misses Gompertz's kitchen, were odd ones, and that Parish stole one of them. This recrimination did not exonerate him from the charge, but rather confirmed it, as he admitted being at the Misses Gompertz's house, and thereby made himself a party.

Yesterday George Hodges was brought to the Office, charged with stealing two coats, two waistcoats, one pair of pantaloons, a 11. note, and seven Shillings in silver, the property of John Tennant, of Woodrancourt, Duke-street, Bloomsbury. It appeared that the prosecutor went home about half past 11 on Monday night, and went to bed, leaving the street door only on the latch, expecting a lodger to follow directly after. The prisoner, however, entered the house, and went into the prosecutor's bed-room after he had got to sleep and stole the above property. The robbery was not discovered till the prosecutor awoke in the morning. He gave notice of it to a number of pawnbrokers, and ascertained that they had been pledged at Mr. Brooke's, in High street, Bloomsbury. The prisoner went afterwards to ask for more money on them, and to pawn a handkerchief, when he was detained, and the duplicates for the stolen property found upon him. He was committed to Newgate for trial.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

REX v. HENRY DUNDAS PERROTT.

This was an argument on a writ of error. The defendant was indicted under the statute 39 G. 2. c. 24. for obtaining money under false pretences from Robert Buller, and Elizabeth his wife, by representing to them that he could procure for their son, a protection from the impress service, through the interest of his uncle, who was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He pretended that this could only be done by paying fees to the clerks, and obtained 6l. from the above persons, without performing the promise he held out. The indictment was tried at the last Kent Assizes, and the defendant was found guilty. He now brought a writ of error, and assigned for error, that the indictment only charged, that the defendant falsely represented, &c. without proceeding to negative the truth of these pretences, so that the defendant did not know, nor had an opportunity of repelling, what precise false pretences were to be imputed to him, and what he should prepare himself to meet. The case was argued at great length, both on Saturday, and this day, by Mr. Common Serjeant for the defendant, and Mr. Jervis for the Admiralty, who prosecuted. The cases cited were 2 Term Rep. 585, 3 T. R. 28, and 2 East, 30. The whole Court were of opinion that the indictment was bad, in as much as every indictment should convey to the prisoner the knowledge of his crime; and the case was likened to that of an indictment for perjury, in which it was enacted by 23 G. 2. c. H. sec. I, that, in the information or indictment, it should be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence, &c. together with the proper averment or averments to falsify the matter wherein the perjury is assigned. Now in indictments for perjury the charge was that the defendant falsely, wickedly, and corruptly swore, &c. and then went on to state which of these depositions was not true. There was no difference between the crimes, only that falsely to pretend was not to declare on oath; and it was as necessary to state the false pretence, as the matter in which perjury was committed. Pretences consisted generally of both truth and falsehood; and it was necessary to mix up some portion of truth to give currency to the falsehood. Suppose the pretences consisted of twenty or thirty propositions; would it be said, that it was not necessary to negative such of these propositions as were meant to be falsified, but that the defendant must come prepared to prove them all true? The word falsely at the begining of the charge did not necessarily import that the whole was untrue. In perjury, the legislature says, that it is not an apt averment to negative the whole of the matter sworn; and in both cases it ought to be shewn to the defendant, what part was true, and what was false.—Judgment reversed.

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